

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

In the claims:

1. (currently amended) An eccentric transmission, comprising:  
an imbalance compensation element (10a – 10e);  
an eccentric element (12a – 12e);  
an armature shaft (14a – 14e); and  
a drive shaft (16a – 16e), wherein the eccentric element (12a – 12e) has an armature recess receiving the armature shaft (14a – 14e), is rotatably and fixedly mounted on the armature shaft (14a – 14e) at the armature recess, and rotates with the armature shaft (14a – 14e) and converts, due to its own rotation during an operation mode, a revolving rotary motion of the armature shaft (14a – 14e) into an oscillating rotary motion of the drive shaft (16a – 16e) in order to drive an insertion tool (40a – 40e) of a hand-held power tool (18a – 18e) to oscillate, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10a – 10e) is integral to a one-piece part of another functional unit (12a – 12d, 14e).

2. (original) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1, wherein the additional functional unit is the eccentric element (12a – 12d).

3. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10a, 10d, 10e) includes a recess.

4. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10b, 10c) is composed of an outer casing (22b, 22c) of the eccentric element (12b, 12c).

5. (original) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 4, wherein an axis (20c) of the outer casing (22c) is tilted in relation to at least one axis (24c, 26c) of the eccentric element (12c).

6. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1, wherein the eccentric element (12a – 12e) is provided to be press-fitted onto the armature shaft (14a – 14e).

7. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10d) has a cross section that changes in the axial direction.

8. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10d) has at least two axially offset regions (28d, 30d), each with a different imbalance.

9. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1, wherein the additional functional unit is the armature shaft (14e) of an electric motor (36e).

10. (original) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 9, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10e) includes a recess in the armature shaft (14e).

11. (original) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 10, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10e) includes a lateral flattened region of the armature shaft (14e).

12. (previously presented) A hand-held power tool equipped with an eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1.

13. (currently amended) An eccentric transmission, comprising:  
an imbalance compensation element (10a – 10e);  
an eccentric element (12a – 12e);  
an armature shaft (14a – 14e); and  
a drive shaft (16a – 16e), wherein the eccentric element (12a – 12e) has an armature recess receiving the armature shaft (14a – 14e), is fixedly mounted on the armature shaft (14a – 14e) at the armature recess, converts in an

operation mode a revolving rotary motion of the armature shaft (14a – 14e) into an oscillating rotary motion of the drive shaft (16a – 16e) in order to drive an insertion tool (40a – 40e) of a hand-held power tool (18a – 18e) to oscillate, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10a – 10e) is ~~integral to~~ a one-piece part of another functional unit (12a – 12d, 14e), wherein an axis (20c) of the outer casing (22c) is tilted in relation to at least one axis (24c, 26c) of the eccentric element (12c).

14. (currently amended) An eccentric transmission, comprising:  
an imbalance compensation element (10a – 10e);  
an eccentric element (12a – 12e);  
an armature shaft (14a – 14e); and  
a drive shaft (16a – 16e), wherein the eccentric element (12a – 12e) has an armature recess receiving the armature shaft (14a – 14e), is fixedly mounted on the armature shaft (14a – 14e) at the armature recess, converts in an operation mode a revolving rotary motion of the armature shaft (14a – 14e) into an oscillating rotary motion of the drive shaft (16a – 16e) in order to drive an insertion tool (40a – 40e) of a hand-held power tool (18a – 18e) to oscillate, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10a – 10e) is ~~integral to~~ a one-piece part of another functional unit (12a – 12d, 14e), wherein the additional functional unit is the armature shaft (14e) of an electric motor (36e).

15. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 14, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10e) includes a recess in the armature shaft (14e).

16. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 15, wherein the imbalance compensation element (10e) includes a lateral flattened region of the armature shaft (14e).

17-18. (canceled)

19. (previously presented) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 17, wherein the eccentric element (12a – 12e) has an opening (48a – 48e), for letting air escape from the recess.

20. (new) The eccentric transmission as recited in claim 1, wherein the eccentric element (12a – 12e) and the armature shaft (14a – 14e) rotate about a same axis.